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Dr. IRVING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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tions.

Cultivation of Cotton.

Report on the Cultivation of Cotton, read before
the Pee Dee Agricultural Society at its Semi-
annual meeting in October 1839, by the
Hon. John Campbell.

The first object of consideration in the
cultivation of cotton is the selection of a soil
suited to its production. But as every variety
of soil within the limits of the Pee Dee
country of sufficient fertility, is found under a
judicious system of cultivation, to yield a
good return for the labor bestowed upon it, and
as a committee has been appointed by this
society to report particularly upon manures,
it is thought unnecessary to make any
comment upon this branch of the subject;
except to remark, that from an exhausted
soil, or one naturally poor, and unimproved
by art, it is vain for the planter even with
the most favorable seasons, to expect an
abundant harvest.

The field being selected and the proper
season having arrived, the first operation is
to prepare it for planting.

In properly preparing land for planting
short staple cotton good ploughing is indis-
pensable, and among the rules which may
be laid down as admitting of no modification,
are these: Every part of the soil should be
turned and effectually pulverized; and the
depth of furrow on all lands should be
regulated by the stratum which divides
the fertile from the infertile moulds. There-
fore, in the breaking up or preparation of
land, the plough may go as deep as the soil
will admit, but not deeper, and from the
volition of this rule which nature has pro-
vided as a criterion, thin soils are some-
times much injured.

Light and dry moulds that are easily pul-
verized may be ploughed immediately
before planting. But on clayey soils, where
the extremes of wet and dry present the
disagreeable alternatives of mire or
clods, the best season of ploughing is often
short and critical, and such soils should
when practicable be ploughed early in the
winter, that they may by the action of the
frost be rendered friable and more easy of
cultivation.

The usual and best method of planting
cotton is on ridges, the centres of which
vary in distance from three and a half to seven
feet, in proportion as the soil is more or
less fertile. The ridges being widest upon
the more fertile soils, where from the larger
size to which this plant attains, it requires
the greater distance to admit the influence
of the sun and the circulation of the air.—
Upon all soils the observance of this rule is
important, but particularly up on such as are
backward in bringing cotton to maturity.
The ridges are formed according to cir-
cumstances either by the plough alone
drawn by one or more horses, or by the
plough and hoe.

The land being thus prepared, the object
is to plant.

Cotton being produced in all the Southern
and Southwestern States, over a territory
embracing a considerable variety of climate,
it is planted at different times from the
middle of March to the first of May. As a
universal rule however, it may be remarked,
that the planter should select the earliest
period that is consistent with safety. Con-
fident that let human systems vary as they
may, the approach of that season which
wakes up the vegetable creation from the
sleep of winter, and by its genial influence
gives it life and beauty, is regulated by a
steady hand—and gentle when he commits
himself to the earth, that if he has discharged
his duty in preparing his land for their re-
ception, his labor will not be in vain. In
the region embraced by the Pee Dee Agri-
cultural Society, the best time for planting
is during the month of April, commencing
about the second week and completing the
operation as soon as it remains practicable.
It rarely, indeed it almost never, occurs,
where lands have been well prepared, that
there is a failure in the seed.

The seed are planted either in drills, in
checks or in chops. But the most usual
and convenient method when seed are
abundant, is to sow in drills run on the tops
of the ridges and to cover lightly with a
plough constructed for the purpose. If the
weather is moist and warm the plant will
appear in a few days, if the contrary the
seed will remain for weeks without vegetat-
ing. The stand of cotton is sometimes
injured by heavy floods of rain falling shortly
after planting, succeeded by drought, forming
a crust on the drill which the vegetating
seed are unable to penetrate. Light soils
are not subject to this evil, and on stiff lands
it may in a great measure be avoided by
sowing the seed and leaving them exposed
until after a rain when they should be rapid-

ly covered while the earth is friable. The
moisture absorbed at such a time will occa-
sion the seed to vegetate before another
rain has fallen and another crust has formed.

After the plants are up, commences a
most important part of the cultivation; and
here the Committee will remark, that
practical results on the culture of Cotton are
varied so much by circumstances, that it is
impossible to lay down rules which will be
of universal application. But depending al-
most entirely upon experience and observa-
tion, and very little upon theoretic reason-
ing, every judicious planter will be regu-
lated in the management of his crop by the
condition of his field. The first process
however, after the cotton is up, is generally,
in common language, "to chop out."

This operation is performed by drawing
the hoe rapidly across the drill at short in-
tervals, leaving between each chop three or
four plants. The plough immediately fol-
lows running in the drill as practicable
without disturbing the plants. The hoeing
grasses and weeds to appear, and re-
ducing the size and drawing
the plants to the surface of the earth. The
plants are then hoed in the drill from ten
to twelve inches apart, and if this hoeing is
well done, the ground will be in the cul-
tivation of the cotton, and the weeds have
been removed. In the country, it is neg-
ligently performed, and is frequently the
cause of the plants being choked, may ex-
pect much vexation in its subsequent cul-
tivation.

The first ploughing is generally performed
with two furrows to the row, leaving a
narrow ridge of not more than six or eight
inches to be worked by the hoe. In the
second ploughing the intervals between the
ridges should be effectually ploughed out,
and the fresh earth thrown lightly around
the lower part of the cotton stalks. Every
subsequent ploughing should be performed
in the same manner, with an increasing par-
ticularity as the plants increase in size, and
approach maturity, not to run deep and near,
but by so doing, the lateral roots which are
thrown out in search of food, should be in-
jured, and the circulation of the sap too
much checked. Ploughs of various
models are used in effecting the same results,
but it is deemed unnecessary to enter into
a description of them or a description of
their relative adaptation to the objects in-
tended. Every planter in the selection of
ploughs will of course be governed by his
own observation.

The cotton crop should be worked at in-
tervals of not more than three weeks from
the commencement to the termination of its
cultivation, and success depends not less up-
on the judicious and skilful management of
the hoe than of the plough. There is how-
ever much greater uniformity in the meth-
od of using this implement, and it may be
remarked, in general, that where the soil is
mellow and in good condition, it is sufficient
to remove the grass where the plough can-
not reach it and to draw a little fresh earth
to the plants with the hoe where the beds
are hard; its province in addition, is to loos-
en the surface.

With a view to the increase of produc-
tiveness, many planters are in the habit of
topping their cotton, and there is no doubt
that where this operation is performed in
time, it produces good results. The plant
when upward growth is checked by this
process, yields more of its circulation to the
support of its lateral branches and to the
nourishment of its fruit.

The committee deem it almost unneces-
sary to allude to the great importance of
having the cotton gathered as soon after it
has opened as is consistent with a proper
regard to the attention due to other crops on
a plantation. Every planter of observa-
tion must be convinced of the great loss in
weight, and the deterioration in quality,
sustained by cotton, from long exposure in
the fields to the storms and frosts of win-
ter.

The cotton plant is well known to be
subject to a great variety of diseases, some
of them appearing in the plant and others
in the fruit only. Some have supposed that
all of these diseases proceed from insects.
Many of them no doubt do; but experi-
ments have proved the existence of a cir-
culatory system in the vegetable as well as
in the animal creation; and it is known that,
like animals, vegetables extract a fluid from
whatever substances are applied to the or-
gans through which they receive and digest
their nutriment, that may either tend to pro-
mote their health or to produce disease.—
Hence it is obvious that the health of vege-
tables like that of animals may become in-
jured by drawing within their circulation
deleterious or poisonous qualities, and that
the rot and other diseases in cotton may
be attributed to this cause. This alone
combined with the circumstance
that we have not yet been able sat-
isfactorily to trace the causes or pro-
vide against many of the diseases to which
cotton is liable, shows the importance of an
improved state of agricultural knowledge—
knowledge, the advancement of which has
no doubt been much retarded by the seclu-
sion of the cultivators of the soil who gener-
ally live, and the want of that patient and continued observation on ne-
cessary to understand the processes of vege-
tation, and to remark intelligently upon
the different results of the application of dif-
ferent soils and manures, and the effects of
other external agents to which the plant may
be subjected. A state of things which it is
hoped that this society, now in its infancy,

will have some agency in removing within
the limits of its influence.

The cotton plant under the name of
Gossypium has been historically known
since the time of Herodotus, the father of
profane history; but so recent has been its
cultivation in this country that many now
living can recollect its introduction among
us as an article of Commerce. It would
be foreign to the objects of this report to
refer to the important influence which its
processes of cultivation, manufacture and
sale, this article is now exercising on the
destinies of the human race; But in illus-
tration of the extent of its cultivation and of
its value, the committee will briefly refer to
the last report of the Secretary of the Treas-
ury containing a statement of the annual
Commerce and Navigation of the United
States, commencing on the first of October
1837, and ending on the 30th September
1838. According to this report, the entire
exports of the domes produce of the United
States amounted for that year to
\$96,033,821. Of this amount the export
of raw cotton alone amounted to \$61,556,811
and manufactures to \$3,755,755 making
in all \$65,312,566, and having less than
\$31,000,000 for the exports of the domestic
produce of the whole Union besides, inclu-
ding the contributions of the earth, the for-
est and the sea, of agriculture and manu-
factures. Thus we see that a single article
of cotton alone, raised exclusively in a
section of country containing less than a
third of the population, constitutes in value
more than two thirds of the exports of the
domestic produce of the United States.

To the support of the pecuniary needs,
which, under a fortunate combination
of circumstances, we have obtained
as the cultivators of Cotton we are
mainly to look not only for individual
prosperity but for the perman-
ence of our commercial and political im-
portance, and this pre-eminence is to be
preserved not so much from our local ad-
vantages, as from a perseverance in that en-
terprise, industry and skill which have placed
the competition of other regions, not less
favored by climate at a distance, and given
to us the command of the markets of the
world.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON THE CAUSES OF EMIGRATION.

MR. EDITOR.—Of the causes which have
produced dissatisfaction with our own State,
and driven so many of our planters from us,
to seek their fortunes elsewhere, two have
contributed more than any others to that
result, and for the present I will confine
myself to those two. I mean planting
largely to the hand, and the employment of
overseers.

I was somewhat surprised to find in a
late number of the "Agriculturist" that a
writer, under the title of Emigration, would
prevent the evil by the very means, which
I will endeavor to show, will invariably pro-
duce it. It has been the too fatal practice
in South Carolina to clear and wear out
the lands fit for cultivation. Plant twelve
acres of cotton, and eight of corn, potatoes,
&c. to the hand, as recommended by a Pine
Land Planter, and you will most certainly
do the same thing. Plant seven acres of
cotton and five of provision—manure—rest
and nurse your lands, and they will always
improve under such management. You are
told to plant largely, and make a great
deal to the hand. I tell you to plant no
more than you can tend very carefully, and
make a great deal to the acre, and at length
you will make a great deal to the hand too.
It is the system of planting largely to the
hand which has so sadly impoverished the
upper country of this State, is now wearing
out the lands in the West, will always pro-
duce the same results wherever practised.

Cultivated lands must be manured, or
must have rest; which latter is only a dif-
ferent and enter system of manuring. I have
heard of lands which do not require either,
but I have not seen them, and I know they
are scarce. If manure or rest, or both, are
necessary to keep lands from deteriorating,
I will venture to assert that no one who
plants very largely, can carry on that system
to any profitable extent.

Let me compare the two systems. The
planter who cultivates twenty acres to each
hand, must encounter great labor in the out-
set to get that quantity of open land—he
must make great use of the plough to tend
that quantity, and keep up horses—must
plant of course a proportionate quantity of
provision land, and as I maintain he cannot
clear fresh lands sufficient to enable him to
rest and refresh those which are wearing
out. The system is, to increase yearly the
quantity of land planted to produce an aver-
age crop—which crop gradually diminishes,
as the land from continued cultivation be-
comes exhausted, until he abandons his
plantation in despair, and the result is—emigra-
tion.

I have not the least doubt on the other
hand, that twelve acres in cotton and corn,
well tended, one year with another—with
good and bad seasons, will produce as much
as twenty acres, carefully tended. The
great gain is, that under the moderate sys-
tem of planting eight of the twenty acres
may be rested every alternate year, and
thereby in the end, so far from exhausting
it, will greatly add to its value. The other
advantages of the moderate system, are
neither low, nor unimportant. Among them
are, especially, rest—without which I think
there can be no successful planting for any
long period; comparatively little expense in
horses—little land for provision—greatly
more ease and comfort in the cultivation,
and above all, that under such a system, the

plantation improves with each year. Fresh-
ness and fertility is imparted to the soil, in
place of increasing barrenness and decay,
and the ever consoling reflection to the
planter that he at least will not be compelled
to emigrate.

I am fully convinced that the system of
heavy planting is extremely injurious to the
best interests of the planter, and of the State,
and I would greatly rejoice to see every
where in South Carolina the adoption of a
different system. To see no more planted
than the planter is always able to keep
clear of grass—to see at least one half of
the cotton lands resting every year, and ma-
nure provided for the cotton lands.

Another cause of our want of success is
in the employment of overseers. I do not
wish to be understood as saying a word
against that industrious and useful class of
men, but what I do mean is, that no planter
can be entirely successful who places the
whole management of his estate in the hands
of another.

I will state the overseer system, simply
and plainly. Admit that a planter employs
a good overseer, who conducts his business
generally, well enough, (I always denying,
however, that the overseer can conduct it
better than the employer, if he has any good
habits of business.) Under such an over-
seer, the plantation may be put and kept in
good condition, but the usual result is that
the overseer demands an increase of wages
at the expiration of each year, until at
length the employer will give him no more,
and he seeks employment elsewhere. The
planter gets another—a bad one—the chances
are against him, for indifferent or bad
overseers are more numerous than good
ones.) The plantation becomes unprofitable
under his management—he in turn is re-
placed by another, and after a course of
years, under good, indifferent, and bad over-
seers, the owner abandons a fine climate,
and perhaps a fruitful soil, in the vain hope
of finding elsewhere a country where his
labors will be rewarded; but vain will be
his hopes if he continues always to trust
entirely to another, what he ought in great
part to do himself.

It is a great but too common error of most
persons to suppose that any fool can make
a good planter. Parents have often been
heard to say—"I will give my son a plain
English Education—enough for a planter."
Give him enough for a lawyer—a physi-
cian—a divine—a merchant, if you can,
with all arts and studies, and he will make,
I assure you, no worse planter for his learn-
ing. The prevailing error that education
is not necessary to the planter is a great
cause of failure among that class of men.
I am aware of no pursuit that requires more
continual observation and reflection than
agriculture; and I think that no one is likely
to be a very successful planter, unless he
so considers it. "Agriculture," says Mar-
shall, as quoted in the late able address to
the planters and farmers of South Carolina,
"is a subject which viewed in all its branches,
and to their fullest extent, is not only the
most difficult in the rural economies, but in
the circle of human arts and science."

How then can the planter be successful
who follows no fixed plan himself, and en-
trusts the management of his entire estate
to the ever varying plans of his agents,
whom he changes with almost every year?
Let me advise each one to follow some sys-
tem—an erroneous one is better than none
at all. Never cultivate more than his force
is able to tend in any season, however ad-
verse—rest—manure and nurse his lands
—never entrust to another what he can and
ought to do himself, and to him, I am sure,
the necessity of manuring will never be pre-
sented.

COTTON.

There are two points in which we consider
the views in the foregoing article erroneous. 1.
Too little prominence is given to manuring.—
Rest is important, if not necessary; but manur-
ing, either by plating and turning in green
crops, or in some other way, is more so. 2. The
proscription of overseers is too general. On a
large plantation the proprietor cannot exercise
a constant personal supervision over all its op-
erations; and if he could, the labor and exposure
would be too much for the majority of our plan-
ters. The fault most commonly committed seems
to us to be, not the employment of overseers,
but entrusting too much to them when they are em-
ployed. The planter should be a planter, and
direct all the operations on his plantation. He
should not suffer such management by any over-
seer as to let his plantation become unprofitable.
The province of the overseer should be
generally to execute the orders of his employer,
and this he should be required to do uniformly,
promptly and faithfully, as will cheerfully, or
be sent to seek employment somewhere else. He
should be required to render a written account of
his stewardship,—of even the hoes and plows
committed to the hands under him—at least once
a week. All this could be done, and still the
overseer be treated with the courtesy and respect
due to him as a man and a citizen. A planter—
if he can, without abuse of language be so called
—who allows the profits of his plantation to de-
pend upon an overseer, ought to have a guardian
appointed to manage his business.

ED. FAR. GAR.

Glue. It has been erroneously stated in
the public papers, that India rubber will
make good glue; but it will never harden.
For a strong, firm, cheap glue, nothing has
yet been discovered superior to the best
kind of that which is in general use; and
for a fine clear, and transparent kind, which
will even unite glass so as to render the frac-
ture almost imperceptible, nothing is equal
to isinglass boiled in spirits of wine.

Amer. Farmer.

We find in the Franklin (Ky.) Farmer, two
excellent essays on breeding horses for farm-
ing purposes, sent to the editor of that paper
in competition for a premium offered by him.
The following is the one to which the premium
was awarded. The other we shall copy as
soon as we can find room.

ON BREEDING AND REARING HORSES FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

By William Williams, of Nashville, Ten.

The No. for June 1st offers premiums
for the 1st and 2d best essays "on the
subjects of breeding and rearing horses for
agricultural purposes." The writers are
under no restrictions as to the mode of
discussion, or the breeds they may choose
to advocate. An agricultural paper could
not be expected to have been more liberal.

A dissertation on the blood and proportions,
the breeding, rearing and training the turf
race-horse, or the stouter built, but not
much less blood-like roadster, hunter, or
war-horse, when the advance of modern
times has introduced, might not have suited
the tastes of a majority of your readers.
You are aware however, that by placing an
indirect on the turf, the camp, the field and
the road, you damp the ardour of your writ-
ters, and strip the horse of his glory. The
plough and cart horse is a mere utilitarian,
and ploughing and carting, however the
poets may have embellished them in song,
are known by the *Works* to be plain fact
matters, and effectually achieved by the due
and continued application of bone and sinew.
There evidently is no fancy in the affair to
the man who holds the handles and guides the
team. There is however, ample room
for the exercise of much practical good
sense in pointing out the best method of
breeding, raising, breaking and working
farm-horses to the best advantage. The
profits of agricultural operation generally
are moderate, and managed as they are in
many instances loss is incurred. Most
breeders of animals, it is apprehended, re-
ceive but a very inadequate compensation
for their time and attention and money ex-
pended. It ought not to be, and that it is
does not result necessarily, but from the
want of proper care and judgment in breed-
ing and raising. They follow what has
been, not wisely called the hap-hazard mode,
by putting any sort of a female to any sort
of a male without regard to qualities; and
in raising they are so stinted and starved as
to warp and destroy whatever little of good
form and constitution, they may have ac-
cidentally brought into the world with them.
These seem to act without object, except
that they know a horse is a horse; and a
steer a steer, and that if the colt was got for
a barrel of corn and the calf gratis, that they
have saved their money.

The business of breeding animals, in mod-
ern times, is said to be science. It has
not been, however, and probably never will
be reduced to exactness. "Dune nature"
in her operations delights to display endless
varieties. But certain rules have been laid
down by the observance of which we may
reasonably expect to approximate certainty.
"Like begets like" is the leading rule. It
not only has its exceptions, but it must be
understood with limitation. Select a horse
and a mare, such as you want, or as near
as you can find, the produce of their con-
junction may resemble the sire, or the dam,
or neither; but it may have an inter-
mediate form, or may take after some re-
mote ancestor; and if the remote ancestors
were indifferent, or positively bad, the
chances will be against the rule, in proportion
to the number of worthy progenitors. It
should be enjoined on beginners, therefore,
1st. To select good animals to start upon,
where no better evidence can be had; 2dly,
But where it can, to select them from good
families. In England, where more atten-
tion has been paid to the breeding and rearing
the blood horse, than in any other coun-
try, they have arrived at extraordinary size,
and power and endurance; and it has been
done by combining the Arab, Barb and Turk,
and developing the bone and muscle of
the new race by generous feed and judicious
exercise. There no one thinks of breeding
a racer from a mare who has not at least
five pure crosses. And many of their most
distinguished mares can number double the
amount, finding on a royal, or other Arab-
ian or Barb mare. There is something in
the blood, that gives family distinction,
though the blood may not tell in particular
individuals, either from mismanagement or
accident, or from some defect in constitution
or form. A third rule requires that they
be crossed; in other words, that we avoid
the coupling together near relatives. The
more remote the families, probably the bet-
ter; but after prohibiting the inter-course of
sire and daughter, brother and sister, be-
yond these we may probably be permitted
to use our judgment in selecting the requi-
site forms. Some of the double Januses
were very well proportioned, but they were
very small. The double Archys evidently
show a falling off. But Wagner by Sir
Charles out of a Marion is thought to be
among the good ones. And we need not
look for a better than Highflyer, his dam
by Blank, got by Regulus, both sons of the
Godolphin Arabian.

There are some subordinate rules, that
in the thorough bred studs, should be well
considered. 1. Certain families cross bet-
ter than others, all big good. 2. Cer-
tain individuals cross better than other in-
dividuals. 3rd. And certain individuals
breed better than other individuals. Herod
and Eclipse were extraordinary racers and
stallions, and were of good families, and
they crossed well upon other good families.

But the union of their bloods was rather
transcendent, and were we to select from
the best of Eclipse's sons, we should take
these—Brenningbrough, Waxy and Gohanna,
all out of Herod mares, and Hamiltonian,
out of Highflyer, a son of Herod. Sir
Archy and Eclipse of Long Island are both
good stallions and their blood is thought to
cross well but the blood of Eclipse and Rat-
tler, son of Sir Archy, "nicks." These
last rules are to be learned by practice only.
Who can assign the reason why Ratler's
immediate descendants have not shown his
worth? In them it measurably dormant,
but it is shining with resplendent lustre in
Mingo and Job, of the second generation.
And of Job it was hardly to have been ex-
pected as he combines an unusual propor-
tion of Duncas and Sir Archy blood, being
bred very much "in and in."

The thorough bred horse, standing evi-
dently and acknowledgedly in the first rank,
the rule for breeding and raising him being
"considered and freely understood," a vari-
ety suited to a particular purpose is to be
produced by considering the properties
wanted, and the families and individuals
from which such properties are most likely
to be inherited. Were the thorough breeds
equally numerous, and bred and raised at
the same or nearly the same cost, I would
say without hesitation, and so would every
one who understands his interest, put the
thorough breeds to work. Eclipse, or Rat-
tler, or Trandy, or Mingo, or Job, if put to
it in their prime, would have done more
work than any inferior bred horses of their
size. In June or July, blood will tell as
promptly in the corn field as on the race
course. My best bread always then takes
lead. But the above, and such as the above,
are not accessible to farmers generally.—
The price is too high. What then is to be
done? In this glorious land of money,
every one, who has the means, does as he
pleases, and I only wish I can scarcely
hope, that some individuals or companies or
agricultural societies would import a bay
Turk, a bay Barb and a Cleveland bay,
and bay dray, or draught horse. The Cleve-
land bays are said to be almost uniformly
of bay color and universally gentle in har-
ness. I have seen a few matches from the
north, apparently half breeds, excellent
in harness, of the desired size and shape.

Draught horses, perhaps equal to any,
might be had in Virginia or Pennsylvania.
The stock should all be selected by a com-
petent judge of horse flesh, and the two
conquer kinds should be chosen not only
with a view to their own soundness, but fam-
ily stoutness and gentleness at work, and
with a scrutinizing eye to their loofs and
pasterns. Brittle horn, gummy ankles, or
tendency to grease in the heels should be
an insurmountable objection to a horse
however perfect in other respects. We
would of course have to choose the temper
of the Bards and Turks, though a man
thoroughly conversant with horses can from
certain indications form a tolerably correct
estimate of their temper. A person but
moderately acquainted would be able to
know that Belshazzar was quiet, and that
St. Giles was "queer." The mares to be
selected, should be well bred, of bay or
brown colour and a few greys. They
should have long heads, wide between the
eyes, and jaws well displayed, with clear
placed eyes, and open foreheads, with pointed,
well set ears, and fine muzzles, and nostrils;
necks of moderate length and muscular,
with large detached windpipes; having
quarters before and behind with plenty of
muscle; large bodies with large ribs, and
the short ribs close to the hips; standing
even and rather wide on legs abounding in
bone and sinew, and terminated by tough
black hoofs. A white pastern and hoof is
about as liable to disease as those of black
or dark elegant colour. The Stallions
should be of similar shape, but more coarse-
ness is tolerable in them, particularly about
the neck. The mares above described of
\$15 1-2 hands high or upwards should be put
to the Barb and Turk, those under, to the
Cleveland bay. Those three crosses in the
general would produce stock of suffi-
cient size. The best of the colts should be
kept for stallions. When a filly was de-
ficient in size she should be put to the dray
horse. The crossing and the result of each
cross should be regularly recorded. If of
very defective form she should not be per-
mitted to breed, or be put to a Jack. If the
male inherited the defect, it would not be
perpetuated. And all the blind fillets, and
those having defective eyes, should be put
to a Jack, for a blind male would be a curi-
osity. A colt thus bred might be kept as
a coverer at about \$10 the price of the sea-
son of one mare, and where the blood
of the dray at \$7.50 or perhaps \$5, which
should be the minimum price. Am I asked
why the expense of importing a Barb and
Turk should be incurred? It is answered,
the Bervley Turk and the Curwen Bay
Barb got a colt and filly, the sire and dam
of Parner, one of the best horses ever bred.
He got Tarar, a capital one. He got Ho-
rod, the lasting properties of whose stock
have probably never been equaled. He got
Highflyer, who had no parallel in his
day. He got Sir Peter, a good racer, and,
as a stallion, without a parallel in his day.
He transmitted his excellence to Haphaz-
ard; and he to Philo-da-puta; and he got
Birmingham, who, but for the inroads made
on his constitution by bad management,
might have perpetuated the family stoutness.
Perhaps it may be done by Philip, who
came of Treasurer, a daughter of Camille,
whose stock were particularly neat and of
great strength their size."

Having chosen the right sort to cross, and